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may be of animal rather than vegetable substance, which would make the injection of the fluid into their body a religious offense.

The measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuation of infected villages and hamlets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the "contacts," and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In localities where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was impossible; but inoculation was extensively tried and strikingly demonstrated the protective power of the prophylactic.

At first the people failed utterly to understand the use of segregation. To the masses, infection and contagion had no meaning. Nothing but the splendid confidence of the people in the British Government could have made sanitary measures possible, in the broadcast and rapid manner in which it became necessary to use them among untrained and uneducated millions.

Owing to the enormous population of the city of Bombay, and also to the fact that many plague cases are suppressed, secreted or returned under fever or other causes, it is impossible to get general statistics of the effects of Haffkine's plague inoculation. However, I have a few returns from up-country places of the results of inoculation.

At Kirkee, the plague broke out among the royal artillery followers. They were living under far better conditions than many villagers, and a cordon had been drawn around that place. Six hundred and seventy-one persons were inoculated and 859 not inoculated. Among those inoculated, there were 32 attacks and 17 deaths, giving a mortality of 2.05 per cent; while among the uninoculated there were 143 attacks and 98 deaths, or a mortality of 11.4 per cent.

At Belgaum, among the men of the Twenty-sixth Madras Infantry, after all the Sepoys had been inoculated, there were only two attacks, both of which recovered, whereas before the inoculation there had been 78 cases in the regiment.

At Ganeshkhind, among the servants of the governor of Bombay, in a certain quarter, there were 324 persons inoculated and 300 uninoculated. Fourteen cases of plague occurred in that quarter, and every one of those cases occurred among the 300 who were not inoculated.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the atmosphere and ground air, etc., are being made in these infected places, results of which may be of extreme interest and infinite use in the future.

WILLIAM T. FEE,
Consul.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *November 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 1, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

On October 28, to the steamship *Tartar Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,006 steerage passengers, and 838 pieces of small and 210 pieces of large baggage. On October 30, to the British steamship *Starlight*, bound in water ballast for New York via Porto Ferraio, island of Elba, Italy.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.